

# TAFT

## URGES TREATY COMPROMISE

### REBEL BANDS LEAVE FIELD; SEEK AMNESTY REPORTS SAY

Carranza Statements Tend to Indicate Conditions are Improving Rapidly—Explain Recent Outrages

EL PASO, July 23. Martin Lopez, Villa's second in command, has asked the federal government for amnesty for himself and his command. General Manuel Duesque announced in Chihuahua City, according to Americans who arrived here today, Lopez has been operating around Parral recently, they said.

No Americans have been captured or killed by Villa in the state of Chihuahua since the American expedition crossed to Juarez June 15, the Americans said. The only American property destroyed by Villa were two bridges on the Mexico Northwestern railroad near San Andres, Chihuahua, when Villa captured that town, and hanged eight, including Major de la Rosa, commander of the home guards.

One thousand state constabulary are being recruited from among the home guards by Gen. Ignacio Enriquez to police the state, according to the Americans. These will be picked troops and will be paid by the state government. They will be dispatched to the Jimenez-Parral district as soon as organized to free that district from armed bands who have been robbing and killing automobile passengers going between Parral and Jimenez.

General Duesque is in the field in command of his troops, which include a number of Yaqui and Mayo Indians. They are operating in southern Chihuahua with airplanes acting as scouts. Americans arriving here confirmed the report that aviators bombed a part of Gen. Pablo Quiroga's federal infantry, killing 20.

**Diaz Leaves Field**

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Closely following announcement from Mexico that Villa and Angeles had disbanded their revolutionary forces, the Mexican embassy today received word that Felix Diaz, another revolutionist had abandoned his campaign against the Carranza government and that Luis Gutierrez, another leader, has surrendered with his forces.

The acting secretary of foreign affairs, reported federal troops pursuing the perpetrators of the Correll murder and killed four of them.

**Official Mexican Version**

MEXICO CITY, July 23.—Official accounts of the robbing of American sailors from the U. S. S. Cheyenne July 6 and of deaths of Americans were given out today by Gen. Juan Barragan, chief of the presidential staff, in the form of governmental dispatches. One of these stated that the sailors went up the river Tamesi into rebel territory.

General Barragan also announced that tomorrow there would be made public "various documents belonging to the archives of the bandit Villa" recovered in Juarez, and including "a letter addressed to Villa by Colonel Charles F. Hunt offering Villa a visit by Senator Fall and others" in an effort to aid Villa's campaign.

Among the dispatches furnished by Gen. Barragan to the Associated Press was one from Gen. Gonzales regarding the Cheyenne case, in which the chief of the Tampico garrison says:

**Says Sailors Were Imprudent**

"This was due to their (the American sailors) imprudence, for without advising with the Mexican military headquarters, where they could have learned how far they could have passed safely up the river Tamesi, they ventured beyond the last outpost into rebel territory and were robbed of one watch, a little money and their shoes."

General Gonzales reported that he had called the attention of the American consul to this fact and also that he has given orders that nobody shall pass the last Mexican outpost in the future.

The killing of Hiram Hughes, an American, near Tampico on July 9 occurred, according to the Gonzales dispatches, after Hughes, while intoxicated, had insulted a passerby and had been arrested. Asked if he carried arms, Hughes is alleged to have replied in the negative, but a gendarme found a pistol in his pocket. Hughes is then declared to have shot the gendarme in the hand and was himself mortally wounded in the ensuing struggle.

**Promises Action**

The death of Peter Catron (on or about July 7) is blamed by Gen. Gonzales on Catron's neighbors, who robbed him of cattle. The names of the slayers are known and Gonzales has promised their early capture.

The statement given out by Gen. Barragan concludes as follows:

"Tomorrow there will be made public various documents belonging to the archives of the bandit Francisco Villa, which were recovered in Juarez in the last fight in that city. Among these documents appears a letter addressed to Villa by Charles F. Hunt offering Villa a visit by Senator Fall and other persons, to confer with him (Villa) for the purpose of helping to push to success the campaign against the present Mexican government, and the reply given by Villa."

"These documents are very important for Senator Fall is of those who have been working hardest against our government in the American senate."

WASHINGTON, July 23.—"They are liars of course, as usual," said Senator Fall, of New Mexico, tonight when shown Mexico City dispatches announcing that a letter purporting to offer overtures to Francisco Villa through the Senator was to be made public tomorrow in the Mexican capital.

The New Mexico senator said that without his consent or approval, the

### Germans Outline Plan for Paying War Indemnities

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BERLIN, July 23.—Germany's financial program calling for the raising of 25,000,000,000 marks annually, agreed upon by Matthias Erzberger, minister of finance, and a group of experts, was published today by the North German Gazette.

Eight billion marks will be obtained by war taxes, according to the Gazette. The remaining 17,000,000,000 must be raised from other sources. The first of these will be a heavy increase in the tax on business turnovers. The second is called "the imperial sacrifice to needs." The third will be on the necessities of life.

An important part of program will be the imperial income tax which will be a tax on profits from invested capital.

Minister Erzberger told the experts Germany must pay the allies 20,000,000,000 marks gold by May 1, 1920. He said this could be done, as the amounts already credited in Germany by the allies for various accounts form an important part of the required total.

### CHANGING WINDS ARE FAVORABLE TO FIRE FIGHTERS IN NORTH

SPOKANE, July 23.—Fires that for weeks have been burning in the national and privately owned forests in Montana, Idaho and Washington, again today endangered two Montana towns, St. Regis and Stark. Only sudden changes in the wind saved the towns, reports to the federal forest service headquarters.

With hundreds of forest fires burning, forest service officials believed a change for the better was in prospect, with the predicted end of the present hot weather followed by thunderstorms forecast by the weather bureau.

The most dangerous fires in the district were on Gold creek, near St. Regis, and in the Cabinet forest, near Thompson Falls.

The flames were close to the towns. The Gold creek control lines were lost during the high winds yesterday, although the fire fighters managed to hold the eastern end. Reinforcements were put on the fire today.

The forest service estimated 400,000 acres of land to have been burned over during the present season, 350,000 acres in Montana and 150,000 acres in Idaho. The damage in Montana was estimated at \$225,000, and it was said 20,000,000 feet of timber have been destroyed in Montana and 75,000,000 feet in Idaho.

The Henderson fire in the Lolo forest, burning over a front of 25 miles, broke through the control line at two points early today, running a half mile up Mullan gulch and a half mile toward Nine-Mile. The Nigger Gulch blaze in the Lolo forest swept northward to the vicinity of Stark.

One of the worst outbreaks of the fires was reported on Hughes creek on the west fork of the Bitter Root river. The fire advanced six miles yesterday, burning over many acres of timber. More men were sent to fight the Rattlesnake fire, which was considered beyond control.

Forest fires were reported also from western Washington and points in Oregon.

### G.O.P. WON'T INCREASE STEERING COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Enlargement of the republican legislative committee was voted down tonight at a party conference. Proposals to increase the committee from five to seven and from five to nine members each were disapproved by a margin of ten votes or more.

Recess of a month beginning in August, was practically agreed on by the conference, but the date of beginning it, and the legislative program to be carried out before then were left to the steering committee for decision.

The republican leaders also expect to order an investigation by the foreign affairs committee into the Mexican situation and into the operations and expenses of the shipping board and emergency fleet corporation.

### AGRICULTURAL BILL, MINUS REPEAL RIDER, PASSES THE SENATE

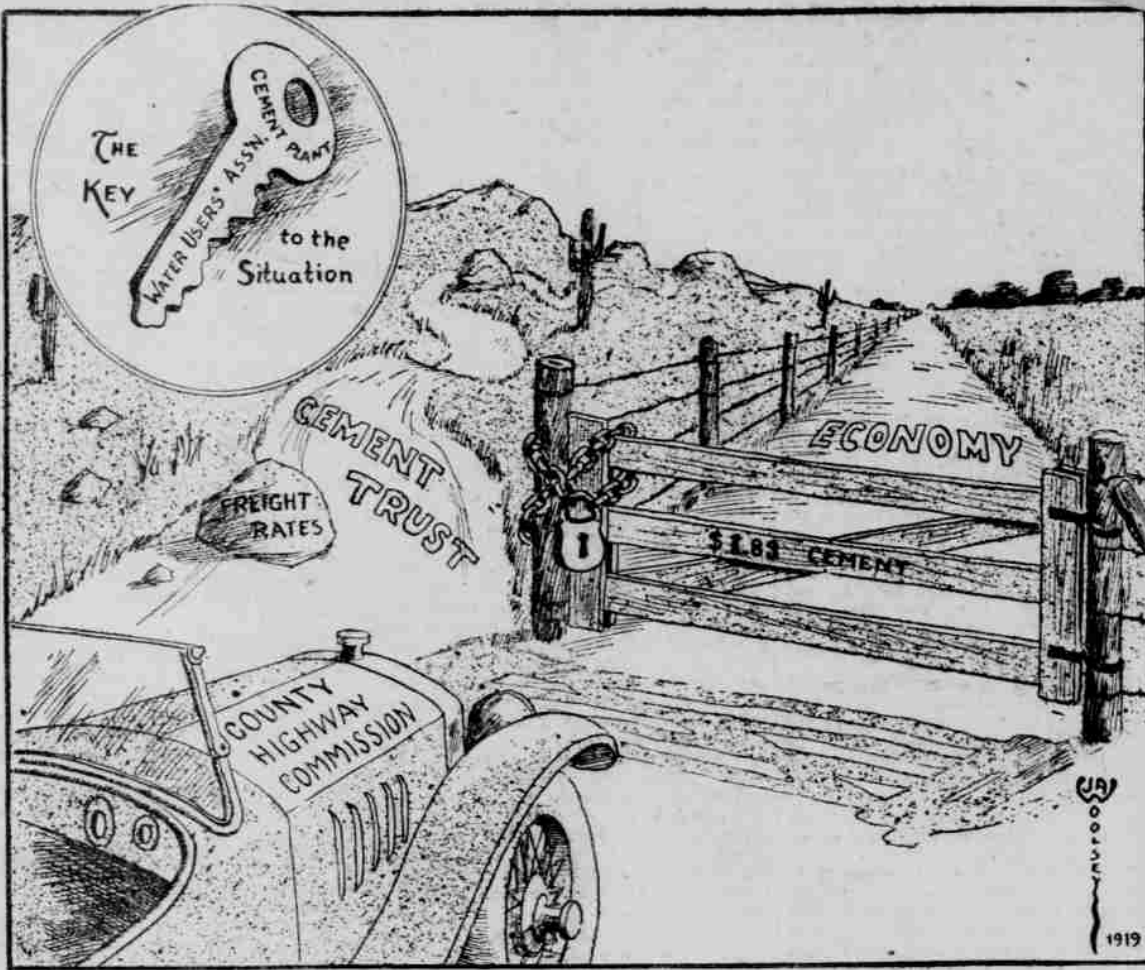
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The senate late today passed the \$31,000,000 agricultural appropriation bill which recently was vetoed by the president because of the rider for the repeal of the daylight saving law. No effort to restore the rider was made in the senate. Senators made no criticisms of the president's veto.

The bill will be returned to the house tomorrow with a single minor committee amendment approved today by the senate providing relief for western drought sufferers by suspending the homestead residence requirements.

Because of universal desire to provide funds in the bill for the department of agriculture's many activities and salaries held up since January 1, senate discussion of the bill was brief.

Western senators particularly urged all possible haste to provide funds for the forestry service in fighting forest fires.

### TWO THOROUGHFARES



### Which Way?

### STRIKE OF MINERS REFLECTS SERIOUS DOMESTIC POSITION

English Coal Workers to the Number of 250,000 Leave Positions—No Signs of Settlement

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, July 23.—The fourth day of the great coal miners' strike brought no signs of a settlement. Almost 250,000 men have laid down their tools. Ten thousand men went out today in Nottingham and Derby, while 10,000 in Monmouth and 7,500 Lancashire workers went back to save the mines from destruction but coupling with their return a strong protest.

Premier Lloyd George and several members of the cabinet conferred with the mine owners today. The premier will meet the officers of the miners' federation tomorrow.

Sir Eric Geddes went to Leeds with a retinue of officials but announced his mission was only for the protection of the mines against flooding and for the direction of salters engaged in pumping.

Soldiers will be used to protect the salters working at the mines.

The use of the military for any purpose in connection with strikes is a policy which the unions oppose bitterly and have made their opposition one of the chief planks in their platform.

The disclosure by a labor paper recently of a secret circular which the war office sent to officers asking what would be the attitude of the soldiers in the event they were called upon for strike breaking has produced a great sensation in labor circles.

There is no doubt that Lloyd George's government has met a serious situation in domestic affairs. Premier and other officials were serious faces today.

David Lloyd George's genius hitherto has been shown in ability for compromises. Now he is pined between two opposing forces whose interests are in direct opposition. The miners who constitute the strongest organized labor body in the country, are determined upon the nationalization of the mines; the coal owners seem equally determined to maintain their property rights. Moreover, 300 members of the premier's coalition party in the commons have signed a strong protest against nationalization as a principle.

In a talk to newspapermen at Leeds, Sir Eric Geddes used strong words. He said:

"The government is determined that all the resources of the state, whether they are resources of citizens or armed forces of the crown, shall be used to prevent ruin to the community. Because, if those mines are flooded, it will cause great unemployment and for many months will prevent the output of coal which the industries of the country need to keep them from being ruined."

"It is not to take any part in the fighting of the strike that we are here, but to save the life of the nation as far as we can. I feel, and the government feels, that those who advocated the policy of stopping pumping at the mines have not realized the length to which it might go."

At Bradford, most of the textile mills will close by the week end for lack of coal. The Doncaster town council has decided to suspend the tramway service Saturday for want of coal. Sheffield reports that the number of steel and iron workers idle has greatly increased; thousands of workers are in the streets and there is little hope that any large firms will carry on after the week end.

### Famous Mules are Cause of Suit in North

PRESCOTT, July 23.—The Aubrey Investment company, of which President A. A. Johns of the state senate is secretary, today brought suit in the superior court of Yavapai county against the state of Arizona to collect the unpaid balance of \$12,477 on a road construction outfit which was submitted to the state for sale and turned down by the old commission of state institutions.

The complaint recites the steps leading to the drawing of a contract between the state and the company in December, 1918, and alludes to an inspection and the acceptance by the former state engineer's staff, the delivery of the material at a railroad siding in Yavapai county and an initial payment of \$3,000.

The controversy between the company and the commission of state institutions broke out several months ago, when the then commission designated without delay for strike breaking the company charged that the livestock included in the deal was not up to standard and repudiated the agreement.

Correspondence between the commission and the company ensued, until recently the commission, before it gave place to the board of directors for state institutions, wrote the company threatening to sell the stock and threaten to cover expenses if a point was not designated without delay at which the entire outfit could be turned back on the company's hands.

### CRUELITIES TO ARMY PRISONERS OVERSEAS ADMITTED BY MARCH

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Admission that American soldiers, held in prisons and camps in and near Paris, suffered brutalities for which several minor officers were convicted on the court martial proceedings was obtained from General Pershing chief of staff, today by a special house war investigating committee.

The prisoners, as far the records showed, were held because of absence without leave late last year from their military units and a cablegram from General Pershing sent three days ago from Paris declared "some of these men were among the hardest characters in the American expeditionary forces."

General Pershing's cablegram disclosed the conviction against four officers at prison farm No. 2 and its adjoining stockade. Two of the officers, it said, were imprisoned after being found guilty by court martial. Conviction of four other officers was disclosed by reports of Brigadier General Edward A. Kreger, acting judge advocate general.

Lieut. Frank H. Smith, the well known "hard boiled" officer in charge of farm No. 2, it was disclosed, is serving an 18 months sentence at Government island, because of his maltreatment of prisoners.

Smith, the chief of staff explained, came from Kentucky, and was sent to Europe after he had tried to get a commission in the Philippine scouts. Smith's original sentence of three years was reduced by reviewing authorities.

**NEW FIRES FOLLOW STORM**

PORTLAND, Ore., July 23.—Numerous new forest and brush fires were reported today from various parts of Oregon, following severe thunder and lightning storms.

### LIFE AT COLUMBUS WAS WORTH LIVING DECLARES WITNESS

'I Won't Work' Tendency of Wobby Organization Is Brought to Light in Examinations at Douglas Yesterday

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 23.—Novel views on methods for the adjustment of labor difficulties featured the preliminary hearings here today of "Mike" Cunningham, Bisbee pioneer banker, Jim Boyd, a shift boss and Fred Santer, a mine foreman charged with kidnapping in connection with the alleged deportations from Bisbee two years ago.

Although the courtroom was crowded with spectators when the case against Cunningham was called this morning, the hearing proved uneventful except for the testimony of George Wiercinski, a native of Russia, who was one of the men deported July 12, 1917. Wiercinski, a witness for the state, testified to having seen the Bisbee banker armed, ride past him in an automobile on the day of the deportation, but said that Cunningham had nothing to do with putting him among the deportees in Bisbee or placing him on the train that took the 1,100 deported men to Columbus, New Mexico.

**Strong For Easy Life**

The witness said he had joined the I. W. O. during the strike. He testified that he and several other deportees remained in Columbus for 64 days because they were given food and lodging free. When asked by counsel for the defense if he would have been willing to remain in Columbus forever if these conditions had continued, Wiercinski provoked a ripple of laughter by answering "Certainly."

Fred W. Brown, who swore to the blanket warrant against the 250 Bisbee and Douglas men charged with kidnapping and Mrs. Kate Borelino, whose brother was deported, also testified to having seen the banker with a gun July 12. Other than armed guards, they said, they saw Cunningham take no active part in the deportations.

During the hearing of Boyd this afternoon, Tim McCarthy, another state witness, who testified that he had worked but a few days since 1912 but was a strong friend of labor, declared that he had become a member of the I. W. O. after the deportations because he thought it was time that the laboring men "met violence with violence" and he wanted to help out the working man. He expressed the belief that labor and capital had absolutely nothing in common.

**The I Won't Work Motto**

Questioned as to his attitude on speeches made during the strike period here by an I. W. O. organizer named Clark, McCarthy said he had heard Clark urge the men to strike soon for a six hour day and then urged that a strike for a four day and a third strike for a two hour day be brought about. McCarthy said he did not agree with Clark and expressed the belief that labor would save much time by striking for the two hour day first.

Both McCarthy and Clifford Linn, a member of the I. W. O., stated that they had hoped the Bisbee strike which preceded the deportations would be prosecuted until the production of copper was stopped, if necessary.

Linn stated that he believed the I. W. O. was "only labor organization worth joining" and for that reason had been an active member of it since December, 1917.

A score of witnesses were called during the day who testified to having seen Cunningham, Boyd and Santer with rifles on the day of the deportations. On cross examination by the

(Continued on Page Two.)

### Leading Advocate of Unreserved Ratification Suggests Action on Six Vital Points to Assure Acceptance--Criticizes Wilson for Partisan Dealings

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A plan for "interpretations" in senate acceptance of the league of nations has been suggested by former President Taft in the hope of uniting on a middle ground enough democrats and republican senators to defeat any radical amendment of the covenant and in the end obtain its ratification.

The suggestion has been received with earnest consideration by the group of republicans who favor the league idea and who already are at work on a definite program of interpretative reservations which declare they have reason to believe will be accepted by the administration. The administration leaders, however, unwilling to concede that any reservations will be necessary, still insist they will have the votes when the time comes to ratify the covenant as it is.

**Supporters Are Confident**

So confident are the league supporters of their plan that some of them believe President Wilson will publicly accept it to smooth the way for acceptance of the league. Some republican senators who have seen the president in the last few days have come away from the White House with the impression that Mr. Wilson, while not encouraging reservations if they can be avoided, might not be averse to such interpretations as would leave the league fabric unimpaired.

Mr. Taft's suggestion, which created a sensation because of his well known advocacy of unreserved ratification, was embodied in two letters to Mr. Hays, the republican national chairman. They touched upon many features of treaty controversy and emphasized the former president's belief that only by acceptance of some reservations could the treaty be ratified.

**Six Reservations Necessary**

Six specific interpretation proposals are outlined which Mr. Taft says he is convinced will meet the objections of a large group of republicans who favor a league. He counts 45 democratic senators as supporting the president in the treaty fight and says that should three republicans be committed to vote against material amendments no such proposals could receive a senate majority.

The former president suggested to Mr. Hays that his name be withheld for the present from connection with the interpretation plan as it might antagonize some senators of his party. Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee, who is named in that connection, declined today to make any comment on the Taft letter.

**Criticizes Partisan Action**

Mr. Taft also has written some of the republican senators, who, under the leadership of Senator McCumber, North Dakota, and McNary, Oregon, have been interested in formulating a middle course for solution of the senate situation. It is understood that Senator McCumber, Bisbee pioneer banker, Jim Boyd, a shift boss and Fred Santer, a mine foreman charged with kidnapping in connection with the alleged deportations from Bisbee two years ago, have been consulted in the interests of such a plan.

In one of his letters to Mr. Hays, Mr. Taft severely criticized President Wilson for what he termed his partisan conduct during the war and in the peace negotiations and in the other gave the impression that no serious opposition to the treaty was to be feared by any portion of the peace treaty except the league covenant. The Shantung provision, he wrote, had been the subject of "deliberate exaggeration."

"While the letters were being circulated among republican senators today, the first public expression of the Shantung settlement came from the white house in the form of a statement declaring 'altogether false' published reports that the president had formulated the provision. The statement continued that Mr. Wilson had 'exercised all the influence he was at liberty to exercise in the circumstances' to secure modification of the Shantung peninsula plan to Japan.

The president's statement was accepted as precluding any likelihood of Mr. Wilson could defend the Shantung provision except on the ground of expediency.

**Salient Points Involved**

The two letters to Mr. Hays, copies of which were received here today, do outline definitely the six interpretations suggested by Mr. Taft but they are referred to as having been contained in a previous unpublished communication. These six stipulations are understood to be substantially as follows:

One: That upon two years' notice the United States could cease to be a member of the league without having the league pass upon whether she had fulfilled all her obligations under the covenant.

Two: That self governed colonies and dominions could not be represented on the league council at the same time with the mother governing or be included in any of those clauses where the parties to the dispute are excluded from its settlement.

Three: That the functioning of the council under Article X shall be advisory only and that each member shall be left free to determine questions of war in its own way, the decision of the United States resting with congress.

Four: That differences between the nations regarding immigration, the tariff and other domestic questions shall not be left to the league for settlement.

Five: That the Monroe doctrine is to be reserved for administration by the United States.

Six: That the United States reserves the right to withdraw unconditionally at the end of ten years or at least to terminate then her obligations under Article X.

These interpretations, Mr. Taft wrote could be made without weakening the covenant. The argument of administration senators against inclusion of any such provisions in the ratification has been, however, that any qualification at all would necessitate renegotiation with the other nations and encourage them to adopt reservations.

**Senators Have Copies**

A program of interpretations to be included in senate ratification of the peace treaty in order to insure support of the republicans favorable to a league idea is suggested in letters from former President Taft to Mr. Hays, republican national chairman, copies of which are in the hands of some of the republican senators.

The letters suggest six "interpretations" covering the right of withdrawal, limiting the representation of dominions and colonies, asserting the prerogative of Congress to declare war under Article 10, confirming national control over domestic issues, defining the treaty fight and of ten years, and Mr. Taft wrote that these interpretations would not weaken the league covenant, but would, he believed, assure ratification. He suggested that he should not appear publicly at this time.

**Mr. Taft's Letter**

The letters follow:

"My Dear Mr. Hays:

"In what I said yesterday I did not go over the various interpretations and reservations because I thought they were insufficiently explained. I think it wise now, that I have formulated them, after a good deal of thought, to take up my reasons in detail for suggesting them.

"Speaking generally, I wish to emphasize my conviction that the United States Senate might well ratify the present treaty, without any reservations or interpretations. I am confident that the actual operation of the treaty, as ratified, would be about exactly the same result as that which would be attained by the acceptance of these interpretations and reservations, but it seems to me to be the part of statesmen to recognize the exigencies of the situation and to achieve real progress and reform.

**Wilson Alone Responsible**

"The situation which confronts us now in reference to the ratification of the treaty is one created by very serious mistakes of policy committed by Mr. Wilson. The partisan character of his administration during the war, together with his appeal to his countrymen to elect a democratic congress in November, 1918, created a condition of personal and political antagonism between republicans and democrats, which was shared by a majority of the American people. This was shown in the results of the election. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Wilson persisted in continuing the same partisan exclusion of republicans in dealing with the highly important matter of settling the results of the war. He selected a commission in which the republicans had no representation and in which there were no prominent Americans of any real experience and leadership of public opinion. With such a commission, his unusual course in going abroad himself, as president, greatly emphasized the personal element in the framing of the treaty and intensified the general feeling of antagonism between republicans and democrats, which he might bring home, because of his apparent wish to dictate the policy of the world and to monopolize the credit for it.

"I feel that some of the defects of the league of nations are due to him. I am confident that he prevented the adoption of the plan of the league to enforce peace in respect to an international court and the settlement of justiciable questions. This was as I am advised, in the English plan, but was studiously omitted from the very satisfactory plan. His prejudice against courts is well known. Article X, I think, is due to him primarily, because it is merely the embodiment of the last of his fourteen points. While it came from his suggestion, however, it suited the demands of the French, so far as it went, and I believe it to be now the heart of the league in tending to unite the forces of the world in police duty to suppress wars of conquest.

**Must Retain Article X**

"The power of amendment contained with the terms of the league offers full opportunity to remedy the defects of the league with reference to the international court and in other respects. The great point which supporters of the league of nations now would seek is the establishment of a basis upon which, through amendment, the league can be perfected. It is absolutely necessary to retain Article X in order to stabilize the world. The fluid condition of the region of the war threatens the stability of the world, and it needs the united forces of the world to restore a normal condition of self-maintenance. In my judgment, therefore, it would be most unfortunate if the cautionary influence of Article X may not